FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI — FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1838. — [NO. 1104.]

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Good Job—A new Jail for Darlington, S. C.

PROPOSALS, sealed and directed to the Subscriber, at Darlington Court House, S. C., will be received from this time to the 1st of September next, for building a JAIL at this place, at which time the Board of Commissioners will meet—open the seals, and award the Job to him who offers the proposals most advantageous to the public. The Contractor will be required to give bond with ample security, for the faithful fulfilment of this contract, upon which a Draft on the Treasurer of the Lower Division of the State will be given for a portion of the money in advance. Reference to be made for specifications to the Subscriber.

E. W. CHARLES,
Clerk Board Com. P. B. D. D
Darlington C. H., (S. C.) July 3. 3tt

Commission and Forwarding Store.

The Subscriber having purchased Mr. Bell's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, will continue the Business on his own account. He offers for sale—
50 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
50 33 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back country Whiskey,
20 do. N. E Rum
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Oct. 17, 1838. 2-2m

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.
Unexceptionable references given.
Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Notice.

The Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham breed. He is not yet two years old, and for symmetry and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever seen in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, by using first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.

A. BAILEY.
June 25, 1838 94 3m

☞ Those persons who send their servants for cows, are requested to charge them not to open any of my gates. A. B.

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a private Instructress in his family, capable of teaching Music, Drawing and Painting, Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic. For one qualified, a salary of $300 and board will be given.
W. F. LEAK.
Cheapside, Richmond County, N. C., Dec. 29, 1838. 96 2m.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*
DRY GOODS,
Consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
Also a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
50 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,
Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Hoes, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-traps, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, &c. of all kinds.
Now on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or approved paper. My Stock for the Summer will be complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

200 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 bundles Northern Hay,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Oct. 12, 1838. 97tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1838.

Warren Winslow, vs. Winthrop Eaton } *Or. Attachment.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that E. L. & G. S. Hubbard, Boggan & Blood, T. & J. M. Waddill, McCorkle & Hall, and W. B. McCorkle, as Garnishees, and also that the Defendant, Winthrop Eaton, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment final will be entered up against him by default.
Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

JNO McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

China, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79. WATER STREET.
(Formerly of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

In the above line, expressly adapted to Southern Trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in sets; CUT GLASS together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Ship, New York, June 6. 97-9w

GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Littleton to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Littleton as at present.

This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail line from Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.

Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they will reach Washington City in 72 hours from Greensborough and have the benefit of two night's sleep.

This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.

Raleigh, May 12, 1838 95 tf A.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21 1837 46tf

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED. 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by
March 26, 1838 C. J. ORRELL.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

HINTS TO MY NIECES.—NO. 2.

DEAR GIRLS—In my previous letter, having referred in general terms to the condition and character of the female, and to the results of virtuous principles as exemplified in her conduct, and in her influence upon society, you will now be directed to the consideration of particular themes.—Among the foremost claims to your attention, is the subject of religious duties. Their importance demands an early inspection, and their bearing upon all your interests, renders it neccessary that you should be advised of their magnitude and extent.

The first position assumed is, that consistency of character arises from and is dependent upon religious principles. If you will examine recorded history, or refer to your own observation, it will be evident to you, that much of moral evil is the result of credulity, of a want of decision, or of a readiness to yield the judgment in preference to permitting it its just and wholesome exercise. While the sad occurrences of misguided feelings and pliant judgments are pondered upon, the mind is bowed down with the weight of misery; but when it escapes from the harrassing burden, and is allowed to rest upon the exhibitions of lovely traits, it acquires an elasticity which is healthful and improving. To the bodily eye, the relief in the change from a withered prospect, to one of freshness and beauty, is both agreable and invigorating; so, to the mental eye, the change in the moral aspect of things, from the dreary domains of vice and its consequent miseries, to the blooming regions of virtue with its hallowed influences, is attended with the most delightful emotions.

You may, perhaps, ask me in what this consistency is placed, and my answer is, "*in the beautiful correspondency of every action.*" You have been taught in lisping infancy to kneel by your mother, and to follow her in the simple but heartfelt prayers she offered in your name and behalf. In childhood, you were constrained by the force of habit, by the requests of that dear parent, or by a love of duty, to continue the practice of daily petition to heaven. You have been the recipients of a moral and religious education in youth, and now when health, and joy, and buoyancy of spirit are yours, let your lives mark your sense of their value, by an unreserved devotion of them to duties, the performance of which enlightens the mind and elevates the heart. I do not ask you to wrap yourselves in the mantle of superstition, and to conceal or stifle the cheerful emotions of your nature; I wish that those emotions should have a right tendency and render you capable of aiding others and benefitting yourselves. The consistency to which allusion has been made, is shown, in being true to one's self, in cherishing virtuous sentiments, and in being engaged in charitable actions. The heart is deceptive and insincere, and seeks for palliating motives in its own case, when its judgment with respect to another under the same circumstances would have been a sentence of condemnation. Pride, the conceit of one's own merits, and vanity, the wish for the admiration of others, must be gratified, and that gratification is frequently procured even at the incurring of reproachful censure, or the penalty of future self-remorse.

You are charitable! Do you pride yourselves on this estimable feeling, because you cannot resist the importunities of those who claim your liberality, or are you influenced by nobler motives, and are willing and eager to assist from a sympathy with the grieved? You are liberal! Do you weep at the sufferings of those in a state of want, and is your pity excited only to shed tears, or does genuine charity urge you to relieve the distresses of the afflicted, and to add the expressions of benevolent feelings, which may serve as balm to wounded spirits? You are generous! Do you cherish this sympathy, from the fullness of your own good emotions, or do the desire of ostentation, and the hope of being noticed and praised impel you to the adoption and exhibition of this trait?

Are your duties to your parents discharged from a love to them for all their kindness and affection, from a heartfelt assent to, and cheerful compliance with the divine command, or from a mere submission to customary habits, attended with the coldness and indifference of conduct not sustained by higher inducements?

In your intercourse with each other are you actuated by sisterly affectionateness, and governed by motives of mutual gratification? Do you consult each other's wishes, and regard each other's prejudices, or is your communication with each other attended by low desires of rivalry, by contentious disputations and bitter feelings? Or do you disguise your real treatment of each other, and when in society, assume a virtue which you do not possess?

Are your female associates deep in your esteem, and their acquirements the objects of your honorable emulation? Or does envy spread its withering blight across your hearts, blind your eyes to their excellencies, misrepresent their qualifications, allowing suspicion to tamper with their reputation, and slander to breathe its poisoned whisperings? Or do you delight in the view of their virtues, bearing testimony to their amiability and friendship, by your defence of them when assailed, and by your imitation of their praiseworthy actions?

If your conduct at home and abroad be regulated by a fixed principle of duty, made easy by a habitual regard to its dictates; if you so guard your tempers as to check their passionate risings, and to stifle their propensity to evil; if you cultivate and cherish kindly feelings, then you are pursuing a right way through life; but if your whole manner exhibits the reverse of this, you have turned aside from the good path, and you must retrace your steps and be taught how and where to commence your journey.

Religious duties seem to be peculiarly appropriate to your sex. The fine feelings of your nature, your sensibility and the warmth of your affections, render devotional acts, as it were, a part of your being. Independent of the cheerfulness and quiet which piety gives to one intent upon the performance of its duties, in their true spirit, there is a reason, inferior indeed, but yet of considerable importance. The female does not possess the active courage of resisting and overcoming ills; the passive virtues of fortitude and patience characterize her meeting with and endurance of trials and difficulties. The dreams of her early life, are the dreams of joy, but the sunny visions often give place to darkness; her fond hopes are frequently shattered, yet she bears her sufferings silently and continued unkindness and misery; her swelling heart may be full nigh to bursting, yet she strives to still its agonizing and painful emotions. How soothing then, that there is one friend, always just and true, to whom she may resort in suffering; one friend who has said, "the bruised reed he will not break. My affection for you, would prompt me to make your way smooth and free from trials; but afflictions may be yours, for you possess the sensibilities of the female nature, and you may share in the sorrows of her lot. As one of your sex, the gifted Mrs. Hemans, has sung in her pure and pious musings:

"Her lot is on you—silent tears to weep,
And patient smiles to wear through suffering's hour,
And sunless riches from Affection's deep
To pour on broken reeds—a wasted shower!
And to make idols, and to find them clay,
And to bewail that worship—*therefore pray!*"

Be sincere, be erect, be devotional! but do not let your earnestness lead you to unreasonable expositions, for an ill advised procedure in this matter produces results contrary to those expected. Remember that the sudden shower gives a temporary renovation and floridness to the earth; it is the gentle and continued rain which refreshes and fertilizes.

To your private devotion add an attendance upon public worship, an enlarged and liberal charity of sentiment towards others, though differing from you in matters of opinion, and a prudent benevolence, exerting itself in judicious plans for the relief of suffering humanity.

Then let your hearts, in the freshness and purity of their affections, offer up aspirations for their happy regulation, that thus you may enjoy with great zest the true pleasures of life. That you may be blessed in your endeavous, is the earnest petition of your devoted relative. S.

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR.

The Alabama Banks, at a Convention at Tuscaloosa, have postponed the resumption of specie payments to July 4th, 1839. The Banks have much curtailed their issues. An honorable trait is related of Mr. Mosely Baker, who some years since went to Texas, and who has paid with interest the $32,000 which he was indebted to the State Bank at Tuscaloosa, and which debt was the occasion of injurious reproaches on the Bank.

Proscription.—The New Haven Whigs have removed the *City Hearse Driver* from office because he was a democrat.—*Boston Post.*

We condemn this act of the Whigs. The Loco Focos, dead and dying, ought to be allowed to bury each other. The scripture says, "Let the dead bury their dead."—*N. O. Picayune.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR SEA-COAST.

We have before us a Report transmitted to Congress in May last, by JAMES KEARNEY, "the Engineer charged with making a survey, with a view to determine the practicability of opening an inland communication for steam navigation, from the Chesapeake Bay to Charleston." The object of the work is to provide a passage for the accommodation of the coasting trade of the Union in peace, and its protection during war. The Engineer reports, that the practicability and importance of the work are unquestionable. Although the surveys are unfinished, the Report presents in strong terms the advantages to be derived from the accomplishment of the work. The Engineer says—

"The coast between Beaufort, North-Carolina, and the Chesapeake Bay, for a length of two hundred and twenty or two hundred and thirty miles, is nearly, and, in a few years, will be quite destitute of inlets capable of admitting even the smaller class of coasters. The closing of those which formerly existed, (and there have been at least as many as ten of them,) has been steadily progressive. In my opinion, (and it has been long and deliberately formed, and frequently expressed,) the maintenance of a direct navigable communication between either Albemarle or Pamlico sounds and the ocean is impracticable. I purpose, in my final report, to attempt the demonstration of this proposition; and I think I will be able to show that Ocracoke, the only inlet now capable of admitting the passage of coasters, will probably also close in a few years. This inlet, which formerly had 13 feet at low water upon its bar, was last summer, reduced to a depth of 6½ feet at ordinary high tides, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to resist the encroachment of the sand upon it. By the storms of August, Sept., and October last, these efforts were paralyzed, and the hope of improving the inlet was abandoned."

The Report then recommends a connection of the trade of the Sounds with Beaufort Harbor, asserting that

"Beaufort, since the settlement of the country, has never had less than 15 or 16 feet on the bar of its inlet at high tides. It has now, perhaps, 23 feet at high tides. Certainly it has *nearly* that depth, and there are few bars to the southward of it with more; at low water it has 18 feet. A navigable communication for coasting vessels would, therefore, open for the trade of a large part of North Carolina, at least one of the best, and, taking the depth of water at low tides, the character of the bar, and the safety of the coast near it, perhaps the best Atlantic harbor south of the Chesapeake Bay."

The Report also recommends that a Canal be cut, uniting the waters of the Neuse and Cape Fear Rivers, which would suffice to open an inland communication for steamboats from the Dismal Swamp Canal to Wilmington, and to the Ocean. The line of the Canal is estimated at 56½ miles in length.

We anxiously look forward to the day when these works may be accomplished. It has always been a source of grief and mortification to our citizens, that our seacoast possessed such limited advantages for commercial business. The produce of North Carolina has heretofore found its way to the sea-ports of the neighboring States, to the great detriment and loss of our people. This scheme of improvement, if accomplished, must operate for the better. Concentrating as it will the whole trade of the Eastern shore, and leading it to the marts of Wilmington or Beaufort, a great disadvantage will be overcome, and the commercial interest of the State be greatly benefitted. And if the efforts of our citizens to establish a Rail-Road line from East to West, should be consummated, and the fertile productions and mineral wealth of Western Carolina find an easy access to the ocean, our State will assume a new position, a greater energy will be lent to the industry of our people, and the tide of emigration, now draining off their resources, will find a lasting check.

Departure of the Natchez.—The splendid American steam ship Natchez, W. S. Story, commander, will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, this morning, direct for Natchez, on her first voyage out. She was built at Baltimore by the enterprising citizens of Natchez, and is intended as a regular packet. Capt. Story has been actively engaged in making his arrangements for sea with all possible despatch, having been detained much longer than was anticipated in the construction of the ship. The Natchez is expected to return in about 30 days.
N. Y. paper.

Some of the Administration presses are making a clamor about a forged letter, ascribed to Mr. Jefferson and complimentary to Mr. Clay. We regret that some of our Whig cotemporaries were not vigilant enough to detect the cheat.—But it is no matter. Mr. Clay needs no dead men's puffs. He has created an interest in living hearts, that is all sufficient for him and the country.—*Richmond Whig.*

Once a Farmer's Bound Boy—Now a Governor.—Governor Ritner was once a bound boy to Jacob Myers, Esq., an independent Farmer of Cumberland county, who brought him up. At the late celebration of the 4th of July at Carlisle, Mr. Myers, president, gave the following toast:

By Jacob Myers, President of the Day: JOSEPH RITNER—He was always a GOOD BOY, and has still grown better. Every thing he did he always did WELL: he made a GOOD FARMER, a GOOD LEGISLATOR, and is a VERY GOOD GOVERNOR.

We learn with deep regret, from the Cincinnati Post, that Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, the "business man," who has so ably and so satisfactorily represented the sixteenth district of Ohio in Congress, has resigned his seat.

A Mistake.—We yesterday heard of a lazy chap, fond of any thing but early rising, who took a yeast powder the other night by mistake, instead of a seidlitz.—Much against his will, of course he *rose* next morning long before his usual time.
N. O. Picayune.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

HENRY CLAY AND ABOLITION.

The Van Buren papers are straining every nerve to make the public believe Henry Clay an abolitionist. For want of electioneering matter, they eagerly catch hold of any and every thing to subserve their unhallowed purposes. "Drowning men will catch at straws." Finding that Mr. Van Buren's administration must sink, without they can invent some new device to bolster it up, they have seized with avidity on a letter from J. C. Weems, of Md., addressed to Henry Clay, for the purpose of convicting that great Statesman with favoring the nefarious designs of the abolitionists. This letter is as ridiculous as frothy declamation and windy garrulity can make it.

To do away with any impression *it* may make upon the public mind, we copy the conclusive evidence contained in the following resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay to the Senate of the United States two or three months ago:

Resolved, That when the District of Columbia was ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, domestic slavery existed in both those States, including the ceded territory; and that as it still continues in both of them, it could not be abolished, within the district, without a violation of that good faith which was implied in the cession, and in the acceptance of the territory.

"That it is the deliberate judgment of the Senate that the institution of domestic slavery ought not to be abolished within the district of Columbia; and it earnestly hopes that all sincere friends of the Union, and of harmony and general tranquility, will cease to agitate this disturbing question.

"That it would be highly inexpedient to abolish slavery in Florida, the only territory of the United States in which it now exists, because of the serious alarm and just apprehensions which would thereby exist in the States sustaining that domestic institution.

"That no power is delegated by the constitution to Congress, to prohibit, in or between the States tolerating slavery, the sale and removal of such persons as are held in slavery by the laws of those States."

If these resolutions do not afford sufficient evidence to clear Mr. Clay's skirts from such a foul and empty charge, we invite the reader's attention to the annexed remarks, with which Mr. C. accompanied the presentation of them:

"It appears to me, sir, that what becomes us is, to keep the abolitionists separate and distinct from the other classes, standing out in bold and prominent relief; and the subject of abolition separate and distinct from the right of petition; from Texas, and from all other subjects; let them stand alone, unmixed with the rest of the community, without the general sympathy, and exposed to the overwhelming force of the united opinion of all who desire the peace, the harmony, and the union of this confederacy."

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD HUSBAND.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flattery, he will make a good husband; for he will be the same kind man towards his wife after marriage that he was before.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no "fortune hunter," but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth, that man will make a good husband, for his affection will not decrease, neither will he bring himself or his partner to want or poverty.

When you see a young man, whose manners are of the boisterous and disgusting kind, with "brass" enough to carry them any where, and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself—do not marry him girls, for he never will make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is using his best endeavors to raise himself from obscurity to credit, character and affluence, by his own merits, marry him; he will make a good husband, and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society, upon the wealth of his father or other relations—don't marry him, for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man one half of his time employed in adorning his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded—never, never do you marry him; for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never engages in any affrays or quarrels by day, nor follies by night, and whose general conduct is not of so mean a character as to make him wish to conceal his name; and does not keep low company, nor break the Sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at the church where he ought to be—he will certainly make a good husband.

When a young man, who is below you in wealth, offers you marriage, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find it correspond with these directions, take him, and you will get a good husband.

Never make money an object of marriage; for if you do, depend upon it, as a balance for the good, you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters or aged mother, who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman who gave him birth, and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, and who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness—take him girls, who can get him; no matter what his circumstances in life, he is truly worth the winning, and will to a certainty make a good husband.

Lastly, always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good qualities in a young man, then may you be sure he will make a good husband.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. DUNCAN'S speech which we noticed yesterday, we find, on examination, to be one of the most low, vulgar, and abusive articles we ever read. No respectable newspaper would stain its columns with such a strain of abuse and invective. It is called Mr. Duncan's speech—though it was not delivered in the House at all. Had the author spoken what he has written, he would have been silenced by the unanimous vote of the House.

Amongst those who have received the largest portion of the abuse of the Ohio member, is Mr. Gales, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer. We read the attack made upon him with utter disgust. We believe it was not Mr. Gales's fortune to have been born in this country, and therefore he must plead guilty to the horrible crime alleged against him by Mr. Duncan, of being an "Englishman." But did Mr. Duncan know that Mr. Gales's respected father, was an English PATRIOT, who left his native country, full of republican feelings, to escape the tyranny and vengeance of English TORIES, and brought his CHILDREN here, where they might enjoy the blessings of liberty, and uphold the doctrines for the maintenance of which he was exiled. We believe it was not FASHIONABLE with the Democracy some years ago to style Mr. Gales "an Englishman," when he supported Mr. Madison and the war, and had his office sacked and destroyed by the British soldiers? All this is forgotten now, when it suits the basest party purposes to villify a generous hearted, liberal and accomplished man.

Mr. Duncan's other charges against Mr. Gales, of corruption, bargaining, &c. &c., are based upon no other foundation than the vulgar slang of low partizans, who descend to scurrilous personal attacks, for lack of something better with which to exercise their lungs, and those who have the itch for scribbling, their pens. These slanders have been circulated now for several years, and what has been their effect, upon the standing, character, or interests of Mr. Gales, his estimable partner Mr. Seaton, or their establishment, the National Intelligencer? Have they injured them or it? Have they lessened them in the opinion of their friends and fellow-citizens generally? And does the member from Ohio think his endorsement of the calumnies will add to their weight or make them pass current? Nay, we may well ask, in this connexion, how does the character of the assailant compare with the assailed? and is not the newspaper every way more worthy than the Congressman?

It is not our wont to mention, editorially, the NAMES of editors of newspapers, or refer to them in their capacity of private citizens. We trust, however, to a friendship which has grown with our growth, for excuse from the editors of the National Intelligencer, for a departure from the rule in their case under the present circumstances. When we see worthy men villified, every impulse of our nature impels us to their defence.

Mr. Duncan's speech will not render him famous—it may add to his NOTORIETY; if he is pleased with this distinction, he has won the laurel and let him wear it. An accomplished English lexicographer has said that "men may be NOTED for their talents, but they are NOTORIOUS only for their vices: noted characters excite diverse remarks from their friends and their enemies, but *notorious* characters are *universally shunned.*"

We join most cordially in the tribute to genuine worth and unsullied honor, paid by the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, to the amiable and justly esteemed editors of the National Intelligencer. Amidst the numerous fiendish attacks upon them, these gentlemen have maintained in the public mind an inappreciable character for moderation, decorum and dignity; and they have put down, by the quiet example of manly forbearance, the thousand vile calumnies which envious and unprincipled men have heaped upon them. Every day adds to the sense of respect which is felt for them and their excellent public journal.
Richmond Whig.

Strange as it may sound, the Whig papers in Missouri speak with great confidence of carrying that State at the August elections. Two members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature are to be elected. Mr. Benton's term in the Senate expires next winter. The Legislature now chosen will elect his successor. The State will go far towards achieving its own everlasting glory, and make the whole confederacy its debtor to an amount which can never be paid in full, if it will expunge Benton from the Senate.
Richmond Whig.

Another Steamboat Accident.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that on the 12th instant, about five miles above St. Louis, when pushing out from a wood yard, the Steamboat Rio collapsed a flue, blowing off the head of one of the boilers. The steward, a black man, was instantly killed; five children, deck passengers, were severely scalded. A black boy, 14 years old, was also badly scalded and considerably injured in the head. The wounded were taken to the hospital in St. Louis.

Strange Caprice.—The Editor of the Globe says that, however much he is devoted to Mr. Van Buren, he is "devoted to truth still more." What a heartless fellow he must be thus to prefer a stranger to an old acquaintance.—*Prentice.*

Alabama.—The election for members of the Legislature takes place in this State on the first Monday of next month. We regret to learn that in the district lately represented by Mr. Lawler, there are two Whig candidates, and that in consequence, the Loco Focos will most probably succeed in electing Mr. Ellis.

FOREIGN.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, JULY 25.

The BRITISH STEAM-SHIP ROYAL WILLIAM, Capt. Swainson, was announced by telegraph about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and about 6 o'clock we received by her files of the London Sun, Morning Herald, Times, and Shipping Gazette, to the 4th inst. inclusive, and Liverpool papers of the 5th.

The Royal William, we understand, had eleven days of head winds and gales, and accomplished half the passage in seven days.

The CORONATION took place June 28th, and of course occupies a great space in the papers, as well before as after the date of the transaction,

Of general news, there is not much, notwithstanding the advices are twenty days later than before received.

The Government forces in Spain have gained several fresh successes, and there seems now to be some prospect that this ruinous war may be at length brought to a close.

A declaration of independence was reported to have been made by Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, heretofore tributary to Turkey. The latest accounts go rather to discountenance the rumor.

The cholera, or something similar to it, has reappeared at Berlin.

It was reported in Naples that the King of Sardinia had been visited with insanity.

There was an attempt at revolution in PORTUGAL on the 14th of June, but without success.

THE CORONATION.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.—Before dawn on Thursday (June 28th) the metropolis [London] was alive to the interesting and important transactions of the day, which was ushered in by the firing of a royal salute of twenty-one guns at a quarter before 4 o'clock; streams of persons were soon after seen hastening to the point where was to be exhibited the gorgeous spectacle, and joyousness, happiness, and loyalty, appeared to fill every breast. At 5 o'clock the doors of the Abbey were opened, and many of those having the privilege entered shortly after that time, and carriages continued to arrive in rapid succession, and set down their company, for several hours. So anxious were parties to secure seats, that the galleries erected in the open air, in the precincts of the Abbey, were partially occupied as early as half past four.

Troops and the police were brought out during the morning, to occupy the line of route. The procession started from the New Palace a few minutes after ten. The varied costumes of the foreign ambassadors and the other individuals who formed the procession excited much admiration. The approach of Her Majesty's state carriage was the signal for the kindliest and most affectionate demonstrations, and a shout, deep, fervent, and enthusiastic, was sent up from the immense assemblage; many were the fervent blessings uttered as Her Majesty gracefully bent forward, acknowledging these many and touching demonstrations of loyalty and affection; and she was visibly affected with these marks of devotion and attachment. Throughout the whole line of route but one desire seemed to actuate all present—that of best exhibiting loyalty towards their Sovereign.

In about an hour after leaving Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty arrived at the west entrance of the Abbey, and was received by the great officers of state, the noblemen bearing the regalia, and the bishops, when Her Majesty repaired to her robing chamber. Her Majesty having been robed, advanced up the nave into the choir, the choristers in the orchestra singing the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord." When Her Majesty took her seat in a chair before and below the throne, the spectacle was truly magnificent. Then followed the recognition, Her Majesty's first oblation, the Litany, and the remainder of the service.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, from Chron. xxxiv, v. 21. The Archbishop of Cantebury then administered the oath, to a transcript of which Her Majesty affixed her royal sign manual; after which, the Archbishop anointed and consecrated Her Majesty. Then followed the presentation of the spurs and sword; the investing with the royal robe, and the delivery of the orb; the investiture of the ring and gloves, and the delivery of the sceptre and the rod with the dove.

The Archbishop then placed the crown on Her Majesty's head, and the peers and peeresses put on their coronets, the bishops their caps, and the kings-at-arms their crowns. The effect was magnificent in the extreme.

The shout which followed this part of the ceremony was really tumultuous. After this followed the anthem, "The Queen shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord;" at the conclusion of which, the Archbishop presented Her Majesty with the Holy Bible, and then pronounced the benediction: and the choir sang the *Te Deum*. Then followed the ceremony of the enthronization, the Archbishop and Bishops and other peers lifting up Her Majesty into the throne, when the peers did homage.

The solemnity of the Coronation being thus ended, the Queen went down from the throne to the altar, made her second oblation, and returned to her chair.

The Archbishop then read the prayers for the whole estate of Christ's Church militant here on earth, &c; and the chorus, "Hallelujah! for the Lord Omnipotent reigneth, having been sung, Her Majesty proceeded to the altar, accompanied by the great officers of state, when the Archbishop read the final prayers. The whole coronation office being thus performed, the Queen proceeded, crowned, to King Edward's Chapel, where she delivered the sceptre with the dove to the Archbishop, who laid it on the alter there. His Grace then placed the orb in the Queen's left hand, and the procession returned in the same state and order.

Her Majesty reached the Palace at a quarter to six o'clock, and, as she descended from the carriage, the cheers which saluted her in the morning were repeated with increased heartiness and renewed vigor. She appeared as steady in her bearing, notwithstanding the fatigues of the day, as when she set out in the morning, and recognised by her graceful acknowledgments the cheers and gratulations of her subjects.

The American part of the Coronation.—The minister and other members of the American embassy, it is stated, were in the procession in two carriages, plain, but chaste and elegant, and considered to be in good keeping with the republican simplicity of the country which he represents at the English court. His house when illuminated at night displayed an eagle, with the motto, *E Pluribus Unum*, beneath the letters V. R., but without any of the colored lamps which gave so gorgeous an appearance to the mansion of his neighbor Marshal Soult. A Correspondent of the Courier says, "Amongst the foreigners present in the Abbey, were a considerable number of your countrymen, who appear to have been favored in rather a marked manner upon this occasion; our friend Col. Webb having received no less than two tickets of admission—one from the Foreign Office, as a stranger in London, and another which the American minister had presented to him a few days previous to the event."

Mr. Cass went over to London to see the Coronation. John Van Buren puts up in Bond street,—has dined with the Queen, it is said, and is cutting a great figure.

N. Y. Enquirer.

On the day of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, thirty-one baronets were created. Among them were Sir John Herschel, (the son of the great astronomer,) and E. L. Bulwer, (the author of Pelham, &c.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 27.

The sales on Thursday last were 3000 bags; Friday, 4000; Saturday, 2500; Monday, 3000; Tuesday, 2500; and to-day, 3000. The demand since last week has been only moderate and notwithstanding the very large import, holders have maintained their prices except in a few instances. Our quotations remain as last week. The week's import amounts to 88,000 bags.

JULY 2.—The sales to day amount to 4000 bags, including 500 on speculation and 2000 for export. The market being perfectly steady, the sales comprised 400 Surat, at 4¼d; 200 Pernams, 8d to 9¼d; 50 Maranham, 9d; 30 Bahia, 8½d; 70 Egyptian, 10d to 11d; and 3250 American, 5½d to 7⅞.

JULY 4.—The sales on Friday last were 2000 bags; Saturday, 2000; Monday, 4000, Tuesday, 1500; and to-day 2500.—The market has been very quiet since last week, and the only alteration in prices is a decline of ¼d per pound in common American. The market closed to-day heavily. The import of the week amounts to 16,713 bags.

The Earl of DURHAM, with his family and suite, are staying at Niagara Falls. His Lordship, on Tuesday, reviewed the troops stationed in that vicinity. The troops made a handsome appearance, and among them were many veterans who had served in Egypt and in the peninsular war. The Earl is said to be about the middle height, young looking, with a pleasant expression of countenance, but not strikingly marked. A considerable number of spectators from Buffalo and other towns on the line, were present, among whom were several officers of the army, who were treated with marked courtesy.

After the review, the Earl invited some two hundred guests to dine with him—about one quarter of whom were Americans. At the close of the dinner, after drinking the health of the Queen, Lord Durham rose, and gave "The President of the United States." The company from Buffalo were very politely entertained by the Earl and Countess, to whom they were severally introduced, and invited to attend the ball in the evening.

Astounding Transaction.—The federal Vanites assert that their Sub-Treasury system, is now, and has been in partial operation since May 1837. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Cambreleng,) when he brought forward his Sub-Treasury bill in the House, thus exultingly expressed himself: "Suppose we reject this bill and go home; does the Sub-Treasury cease? No, sir, it must continue now, the law of the land, and will continue through 1838, '39, '40, and '41, in spite of all the lamentations here or elsewhere." This was the arrogant language employed towards the Representatives of the American people, by one speaking for the Executive and Treasury Department! But, to a Sub-Treasury transaction, and let every freeman and patriot ponder it well.

Major Brant of the Quartermaster's Department, who was recently promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, and connected by marriage with Colonel Benton of the Senate, we learn from Philadelphia, was recently in that city, (we presume on his way to St. Louis,) with a Treasury warrant for thirty thousand dollars on the Mint, at that place, payable in American gold! What means this incurring of expense and risk of transporting gold to Missouri. Is there no specie in the land offices of the Western States? We venture to express the belief that there is an abundance of it, even at the Land Offices in Missouri, and probably in the Bank of Missouri at St. Louis, at the credit of the Government. We have heard, within a few weeks past, that the Treasury Department had given six months credit on its *specie* drafts, drawn on some of the Ohio Land Offices, to be paid here in *specie*, at the end of that term. Behold it now sending gold from Philadelphia to the West! Why, and for what purpose has it been sent? We have been told through the columns of the Globe some scores of times, that Treasury notes in the West were worth more than specie, for the purposes of remittance. Why were they not sent, if funds are wanted in the West; and thereby obtain for the Government the premium they would command; and also, save to it the expense and RISK of transporting gold? We all know, that the Quartermaster's drafts on the Department, payable in Philadelphia or New York, would command a premium of one per cent. in St. Louis, payable in specie.—Then, we inquire again, why was the gold sent, at an expense and risk to the public? Was it that a certain prophecy may be fulfilled, made two or three years since, that the time would speedily arrive, when gold would flow up the river Mississippi, and glisten through the interstices of the long silken purses of the farmers who inhabit the great valley that bears its name? Or was it for the purpose of proving to the people of Missouri, when their election takes place next month, that the long promised Golden Era has at length, and on that particular occasion, arrived, to bless their State and secure unalloyed happiness to its citizens?

If such deeds take root in the sere, what will not follow in the green leaf of sub-Treasury existence!

The sub-Treasury plan is in partial operation—this transaction is one of the fruits of it! It is carrying out the doctrine of the address of the loco-foco committee, published in the Globe of the 17th inst., that "the government only desires to manage its own business in its own way." Let the scheme be put in full and complete operation by the passage of the bill, so as, in the language of the President, to "give to the Government that entire control over its own funds which I desire," and we have an example in this single transaction of what would follow. We do not doubt, that a scene of profligacy and prostitution in the use of the public money, for the advancement of the corrupt purposes and views of ambitious aspirants, would succeed, without a parallel in the annals of history.

Let the people forewarn and forearm themselves by this example.—*Madisonian.*

Cheering.—There are now about SIXTY stores and dwelling houses in progress of erection or completion in different parts of the 'burnt district.'—*Charleston Mercury.*

NORFOLK, July 23.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES landed at Old Point Comfort yesterday morning from the steamboat Columbia, accompained by the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War; the Hon. J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, and his sons Major Van Buren and Mr. Smith Van Buren. On landing, the President and suite were conducted to the quarters of Capt. Huger, where accommodations had been prepared for them, and where, after examining the fortifications, the President received the visits of the numerous visiters to the Point until one o'clock. At that hour he was waited on by a joint committee of the Court and Common Council of Norfolk, deputed to invite him to visit the Borough and tender him its hospitality. The invitation was accepted, and the President with his suite, attended by the Committee, came up in the evening, in the steam boat Old Dominion. The President and his *cortege* landed, about sun set, at the foot of Market square, where the volunteer companies of the Borough were drawn up in line to receive them, and on their landing escorted them to French's Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for them by the direction of the Committee.

The President deported himself most gracefully, and received all who were introduced to him, with a winning ease and affability which could not but inspire them with admiration of his character as the high dignitary and the accomplished gentleman. He will only remain here to day, as he has made arrangements to leave to morrow morning in the steamboat Thomas Jefferson for Richmond, whence he will proceed to the White Sulphur Springs. He will be "at home," to those who may call on him, from half past eight til! ten o'clock, this forenoon, at which latter hour he will visit the Navy Yard, Dry Dock, &c. until one, when he will receive the attentions of the citizens of Portsmouth; after which he will return to French's to dinner.—*Norfolk Herald.*

What has become of the Surplus Revenue?—Three years ago there was a surplus of forty millions in the public Treasury—Now the Treasury is empty and a new public debt of twenty millions has been created. What has become of the millions which were in the Treasury? This question has been answered by Mr. Sibley, of New York, in a late speech in Congress on the increased expenditures of the Government—We quote his remarks.

"Of the more than $39,000,000, expended by this Government during the last year, how much has come to the dwellings of the People? Where are the foot prints of this mighty expenditure? What has become of the money? Sir, I will tell you what has become of the most of it. Buried in the swamps of Florida; gone into the pockets of favorite contractors, at the rate of forty dollars a cord for firewood, sown, broad-cast, in driving from their homes a few miserable Indians, at the point of the bayonet, upon your Western frontier, there to re-appear, like dragons' teeth, in a harvest of armed men; gone to outfit, infit, refit, and misfit foreign ambassadors who will not stay, and exploring expeditions that do not sail; to raze to ruins splendid edifices, and make experiments in architecture that cannot stand alone; to add to your countless acres of public domain more Indian lands, for the benefit of speculators and land companies under pre-emption laws; much more of it has gone into the pockets of office holders; much more has been sponged up by the stipendiaries and mercenaries of power scattered through all the high ways and by-paths where booty may be secured; and no small portion might be found, if it could be overtaken, in the "safety-vaults" of your two-legged sub-Treasuries."

Mr Calhoun.—In a letter to the National Intelligencer, Mr. Calhoun says:

"I was the author of the plan for the removal of the Cherokees and all the Southern Indians to the West of the Mississippi, which has added so many fertile acres to the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and North Carolina, and will in a time remove the last remains of the aboriginal race beyond their limits."

(Is not Mr. Calhoun robbing Gen. Jackson of the feathers in his cap! Mr. C. in grasping at every thing, must let Old Hickory alone, or he will have a snarl from the Hermitage!)

William Key Bond, of Ohio.—The constituents of this gentleman have invited him to a public dinner, which he has accepted.—The dinner will take place at Chillicothe, on the 11th of August. It is gratifying to see that his constituents are not unmindful of his merit and public service. His great speech on the profligate and extravagant expenditures of the executive government has made him the object of the especial hatred of the Loco Focos, and it is therefore fitting and just that those for whose good he labored, should not allow him to return to his home without some mark of their approbation for services rendered, and token of their continued favor.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Old U. S. Bank Notes.—It is remarkable that the old (Penitentiary?) notes of this Institution, which Mr. Attorney General Grundy's Bill made such a noise about, are now at 6 and 7 per cent. premium in New Orleans, while specie is quoted at 5¾ to 6¾ per cent. premium. Congress does not seem to have much success in putting them into the Penitentiary, thus again showing the folly of mere party spiteful legislation.

New York Express.

The Globe says: "Distress and Federalism flourish together."

If it means by Federalism, Whigism, the Globe's assertion is not borne out by the facts. As the administration is sinking, and the Whigs rising, the country prospers. One of the first fruits of the defeat of Mr. Van Buren & Co. is the general resumption of specie payments, and the revival of confidence and commercial prosperity.

We learn that an impression pretty generally exists that the law lately passed by Congress forbids the passing by individuals of old notes of the Bank of the United States. This is not the fact. The law only forbids officers and agents of the bank itself from reissuing those notes. As originally reported in the Senate, it embraced all persons whatever: but the revolting and abominable feature of the bill which proposed the infliction of *penitentiary punishment for circulating good money* was entirely too "democratic" even for "the party;" and it was stricken out.

National Intelligencer.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Nothing could exceed, in point and accuracy of delineation, the description given by Mr. Tallmadge, of the "Democracy" about which we have heard so much since Jacksonism and Jacobinism became synonimous terms. This graphic picture was drawn by Mr. T. at the close of his powerful speech in reply to Messrs. Wright Benton and Strange, when it was proposed to repeal the principal features of the deposite law. Let the reader note dispassionately the positions here taken, and see if they are not true to the life.—*Rich. Whig.*

Mr. President, (said Mr. Tallmadge,) the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Strange) has this morning mourned over the humiliated, the fallen, the degraded, the disgraced condition of the Democratic party, as he is pleased to term those who, with him, are attempting to carry out the principles of Ultra Federalism of '98. He complains that they have been beaten in their projects, and brought to this horrible predicament, because they have been abandoned by a fragment of their friends.—Sir, they have abandoned the fragment, and not the fragment them; this fragment, as the Senator is pleased to call it, is where it always has been. It still remains upon the firm base of principle, and there let it remain forever. It remains where Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, and all their friends were but a short time since. It is they, that have been thrown from this granite bed where they have so long reposed. Ultraism, like a convulsion in the physical world, has destroyed the "attraction of cohesion," and precipitated them to the dark abyss in which the Senator now finds himself, and from which he will be unable to emerge. They have abandoned the old and beaten track of principle marked out by the footsteps of Jefferson and Madison, and followed the devious and winding ways of new adventurers in the science of political economy and practical finance. They have entered upon a new Quixotic expedition to reform the currency of the country, and after all their toil and trouble, like the knight of the Rueful countenance, they find themselves tilting against windmills! Sir, it is they, and not we, who have abandoned and gone off. Had the President recommended the revival of the State Bank deposite system, we should have heard nothing from the Senator from North Carolina, or from my colleague about this Sub-Treasury scheme. All the friends of the Administration, with, perhaps, two or three exceptions, would have united most cordially with us to aid the banks in the resumption of specie payments, to revive the business, and to restore the prosperity of the country. The magic influence of the Executive recommendation, like the wand of Prospero, would have allayed the tempest that was raised, and all would again have been peace and quiet. I impeach no man's motives for the course he has taken. I know how silently and imperceptibly the mind is drawn into the support of Executive measures, in spite of its own convictions. Executive influence comes o'er it,

"Like the sweet south, that breathes upon a bank of violets,"

not "stealing and giving odour," but robbing it of its high sense of moral accountability, and giving a delicious foretaste of that fruition which always attends the successful issue of every "untried expedient." No, sir, I impeach no man's motives. But I must be permitted to express my unqualified belief, that but for the unfortunate recommendation of this measure by the President, we should now be acting in harmonious concert for the common interests of our common country. Instead of this, the Senator from North Carolina is determined to "sink or swim" with the President—and however deep this Sub-Treasury mill stone round his neck may sink him, he seems to say:

"I'll seek him deeper than e'er plummet sounded,
And with him there lie mudded."

Mr. President, these experiments and "untried expedients," over whose loss the Senator from N. Carolina has wept so bitterly, have well nigh ruined the country. At all events, they have given a shock to its business, and a blow to its prosperity, which it will take a long time to repair. But for the recuperative energies of our people, a half a century would not suffice to restore our credit and our institutions to that proud height from which they have been precipitated by a weak or wicked administration of the Government. And yet we were told the other day by the Senator from Missouri, that the experimenters had triumphed! They had triumphed, because the banks of New York had resumed specie payments! Sir, those banks resumed in spite of your experiments; and but for the hostile position of the Government, they could have resumed as well in February as in May, when foreign exchange was so reduced as to remove the fear of specie being taken from the country. Your experiments compelled them to curtail their circulation, and reduce their discounts to a ruinous extent, in order to be prepared even for a nominal resumption; and still we hear, with an exulting air, that the experimenters have triumphed! They have triumphed as certain other experimenters triumphed over a cat under an exhausted receiver. They pumped out the air till she felt that vitality itself was departing, when, by the very instinct of her nature, she put her paw upon the aperture, through which her life was oozing, and philosophy was left to conjecture how much more she could have borne.

So with these modern experimenters in currency and finance. The country has borne with their operations, till it has become exhausted, and with an instinctive and convulsive throe, has loosed itself from their fatal grasp. And yet, the experimenters have triumphed! and the Senator from North Carolina mourns over the loss of those democratic measures, whose success would have extinguished the last ray of hope, and driven the mercantile and business community to utter despair. God deliver me from such democracy! A democracy which concentrates all power in the hands of one man—a democracy which subjects the opinions and actions of party followers to his will, and to his will alone—a democracy which makes the great and paramount interest of the country subservient to the low and grovelling pursuits of party—a democracy which permits no action on any question, however urgent the necessity may be, without orders from head-quarters—a democracy that appeals to the passion and prejudices of the people, instead of enlightening their judgments, and relying upon their reason and their patriotism—a democracy which attempts to set up one class of the community against the other, as if their interests were not reciprocal and identical—a democracy which denies to every man the right to think and act for himself on those great questions in which the vital interests of the country are so deeply involved—a democracy which attempts, by party drill and party discipline, to subvert the very spirit of the Constitution, to substitute Executive for the Legislative power, to subject the will of the Representative to the will of the Executive, to compel him to act contrary to his own opinions, against his own judgment, in violation of his own conscience, and in open defiance of the expressed will and wishes of his constituents—a democracy which extends its influence from the seat of the Gen. Gov't to the respective States; which swallows up the reserved rights of the States in the consolidation of the central power—a democracy, in short, which establishes in the heart of the country the most perfect despotism under the delusive forms of free institutions.

Yes, Mr. President, such is the democracy of this federal administration—an administration that has adopted the ultra federalism of "the reign of terror," and now charges upon its former friends the sins of its own commission. Sir, the people of the United States cannot be deceived by these vain and hollow pretences. Democracy, like monarchy, will be known by its fruits. The bitter fruits of this administration have already ripened sufficiently to indicate the tree on which they grew—and the people have long since tasted enough to enable them, like our first parents, to distinguish between good and evil. Sir, the contest which is now waging, is to determine the future character of our Goverment. Upon its result, depends the question of the independence of the legislative branch, and also that of the supremacy of the popular over the Executive will. As these shall be determined, so will the character of our Government be. This contest will form a new epoch in our annals, and the historian, with the "luminous philosophy of Gibbon," will date from this period the rise or fall of our Republican Institutions.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG ARENA.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The Globe has published a farago of blackguardism, purporting to be a speech of Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, never delivered, however, in answer to Mr. Bond's admirable exposition of the corruptions and abuses of the administration. It is a miserable failure, when considered as a defence of the administration, but as a specimen of low and vulgar personal abuse, it is scarcely exceeded by the Editorial columns of the Globe. In noticing the speech, the Globe thus introduces Mr. Bond:

"But if the country knew the Bank attorney, Mr. Bond, personally, they would not be surprised at the noise he has made about nothing, when it was the scheme of his employers to divert attention from their own enormities. The waste of the public money to support two presses here, they apprehended would be looked into, as well as the corrupt bargain between certain Conservatives and the Biddle party, by which it was effected. A noise, therefore, was to be made, of which the Globe was to be the burden, to cover the flagitious dealing and frauds connected with their own printing establishments. Could any thing be better chosen for such a purpose than Monsieur Bond? He is the very make of a great *bull-frog*, and not bigger than one of this species in Brobdignag; whence we would suppose he came, from his powers of exaggeration. His rotundity of body is tagged round with spraddling legs—half length arms—projecting snout and eyes. A throat of windy tumor pointed him out to the Opposition as the very creature to bellow "blood-an-ouns! blood-an-ouns!" to shake a quagmire, and the souls of the small fry, to whom such an awful voice is more terrific than a lion's roar."

The Globe is the Government Journal.—It is supposed to speak the sentiments of the administration, and the administration, to a certain extent, is responsible for its language. We are loth to believe, however, that some members, at least, of the Cabinet, do not view such paragraphs as the above with thorough disgust. The President, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Paulding and Mr. Poinsett are gentlemen. This will not be denied by any one who knows them, and unless bad association has corrupted their natures and perverted their tastes, such billingsgate must be any thing but acceptable to them.

Mr. Prentiss.—The Editor of the New York American, who was present at the Webster dinner, speaks in the following graphic language of Mr. Prentiss' eloquence.—"The phenomenon of the day was S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi. That man is a wonderful man. With ideas clear as the beautiful Ohio, he has the mighty Mississippi of language to bear them onward in a NEVER FAILING stream to the HEARTS of his hearers."

There is an erroneous statement in the Globe of Tuesday night, under the head of "*Our Southern Gold Mines*," in relation to the act to authorize the Southern Branch Mints to coin silver change, which it is there stated, was "very opportunely" passed by Congress. The bill, viz. "An act supplementary to the act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States," &c. in which the provision respecting small change was contained, passed the Senate, but was reported against by the committee of the House, and did not pass; and, it is believed, such a provision did not pass in any other bill.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) INTELLIGENCER.

Suicides.—We learn that Peter W. Grayson, Esq., of Texas, committed suicide at Bean's Station last week, by shooting himself with a pistol, through the head. Mr. Grayson was on his way from Texas to Washington city, having received and accepted from the Government of Texas, the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States. The act, we learn, was committed with much deliberation. Mr. G. was a native of Kentucky, and is well known to many of our citizens.

Mr. Joseph Stevenson, of Madison county, Ky., committed suicide, on the 1st inst., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

Mrs. Elizabeth Alverson, of Garrard county, Ky., was found dead in the barn of her husband Mr. John G. Alverson, on the 4th inst., having hung herself with a rope attached to one of the joists.

Col. Burr's Private Journal.—We understand that Mr. Davis, the biographer of Col. Burr, is engaged in preparing for the press that gentleman's private journal, with his miscellaneous correspondence, no part of which has heretofore been published. It comprises the period of his residence in Europe, showing conclusively the objects which led to it, and which he had at that time in contemplation. In the correspondence, are letters from several distinguished personages; among others many from Jeremy Bentham. These letters refute completely the charges brought against Col. Burr by Mr. John Neal, on the alleged authority of Bentham. We have looked over a portion of the manuscript journal, and a considerable number of letters; they are full of lively and agreeable gossip, and will make a more entertaining work than the Biography. The volume will be put to press early in October, by the Messrs. Harpers.

New York Cour. & Enq.

When the banks resume, there will be no issuer of irredeemable paper except the Federal Government—the hard-money, Loco Foco Government. Will the fact make no impression upon the public mind!

Will Mr. George Booker, Mr. Jef. Randolph, Mr. Woolfolk and the rest of the "aforesaid hard-money men," to preserve their consistency, hurl their thunder-bolts now against Mr. Van Buren and his paper Machine? The banks are about to escape their clutches, and their occupation will be gone, unless they wheel about and make an onslaught upon the little Magician.

Richmond Whig.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYM...

The Philadelphia papers of ... bring us the gratifying result of the ... ations of the Bank Convention ... sion in that city. This result is ... mination to resume on the THIRTE... DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

We annex, from the Inquirer, the ... ing particulars:

THE BANK CONVENTION.

A General Resumption on the ... day of August.—The Bank Con... sembled in this city yesterday, ... The place of meeting was the Bank ... sylvania.

John B. Morris, Esq. Presid... Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, ... President of the Convention; and ... Chauncey, Esq'r. of this city, Secre...

The Banks of the following S... represented, either by delegates ... binding the Institutions to abide ... cision of the convention:

MASSACHUSETTS.
CONNECTICUT.
RHODE ISLAND.
PENNSYLVANIA.
DELAWARE.
MARYLAND.
VIRGINIA.
KENTUCKY.
MISSOURI.

After considerable debate as to ... per and appropriate day for a ... sumption, the following resolution ... nanimously adopted—

Resolved, That the Banks represented ... Convention will resume specie payments ... 13th August next, and recommend that ... adoption of the Banks generally.

Resumption at Home.—The Bank ... State will resume *specie* payments ... 1st of August next. We are pleased ... the Bank of Cape Fear resumed on ... day the 25th inst. Much has been ... home and abroad of the sound condi... judicious management of these ... We now say, judge them by their ... North Carolina never vapours, and ... consequently some times asserts ... those braggarts whose gasconading ... modesty reproves. Such things ... cite our wonder or provoke any ... pression than a smile.—*Wil. Adv.*

Shocco Springs.—A friend, ... Springs, writes as follows:—"The ... ted and fashionable summer resort ... peculiarly gay and attractive. ... much excellent company,—among ... ber are Gov. DUDLEY and his family, ... the accommodations are were calcu... induce all comers to remain during ... season. I have often observed that ... from the low eastern counties of ... are among the latest visiters who ... Shocco, and been surprised that ... case. There is nothing more certain ... that the restorative qualities of the ... of the Spring are in a measure ... or at least retarded, by the bilious ... of visitants who have resided during ... of the warm months in the lower parts ... State. If the preservation or restoration ... health leads our eastern citizens to ... let them be here early in July.—... waste of time, ease and money, by ... from North Carolina to northern ... places, when we have at home so delightful ... a summer retreat as this."

Newbern Spectator.

Any one who has ever seen a ... drawing water out of a country well, ... the slow process of turning a windlass, ... has seen the handle of the windlass ... out of the hands of the drawer, just ... bucket has reached the top of the well, ... have a very good idea of the late and ... ent administrations. General Jackson ... for eight years steadily employed in ... the public windlass, when, just at the ... ment the People expected to drink their ... he handed it over to Mr. Van Buren, ... immediately lost hold of it, and the bucket ... went down in about one-eighth part of ... time it had taken the old General to ... it up.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Louisville Advertiser notices ... fact of the ill-health of Senator White, of ... Mississippi, and says, "We regret to ... that the state of his health was such as to ... forbid the hope that he will again take ... his seat in the Senate."

More champions are needed for ... down intemperance.—*Temperance Journal.*

We advise our friend of the Herald ... apply to some of the Van Buren members ... of Congress. Their knack at putting down ... spiritous liquors is truly marvellous.

Lou. J.

Mr. Benton is a man after Gen. Jackson's ... own heart.—*Trenton Emporium.*

At Nashville, a few years ago, Mr. Benton ... ter the General's heart, and came very ... near getting hold of it.—*Ib.*

The first law of Nature.—The Lexington ... Observer says, it is the undoubted right of ... postmasters to destroy Bond's speech. ... Self preservation is the first law of nature, ... and if they don't destroy it, it will destroy ... them.

The Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday ... last says that the negro woman, who ... two years since, was taken from her ... and owner, a Southern gentleman, who ... a visit at the Tremont House, in that city, ... and secreted; and who recently, for ... misdemeanor, was sentenced to the House ... of Correction, has been liberated by the ... philanthropic exertions of a gentleman ... friend to the Southerner. She was ... board a vessel for New Orleans, and ... on her way home rejoicing. She was ... nished with all the necessary documents ... enable her to reach her master without ... delay or difficulty. She considered herself ... quite happy when on board the vessel, and ... expressed much joy at the prospect of ... more seeing her master.

An affray lately occurred at Pontotoc, ... Miss., in which William Parham killed ... L. Shackelford, and severely wounded ... Thomas Hurney, Esq. Gen. Foote, ... liam and John Parham, and Alfred Gibbs ... have been arrested and indicted for murder.

The Hon. Anson Jones, Minister Plenipotentiary from Texas to the United States, ... arrived in our city yesterday on the steam ... boat Columbia.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

EDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 1, 1838.

UBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DWARD B. DUDLEY.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE,

OHN McLEAN, for the Senate,

OHN WINSLOW, for the Commons.

Those indebted to the undersigned, can conveniently make payment before st inst. will confer an obligation by

e so. E. J. HALE.

gust 1, 1838.

The Election.—A glorious beginning!—following are the only counties yet from. It will be seen that in Pitt we have gained two members, mak- difference of four votes. This is very ant, when it is recollected that in the Legislature the Van Buren party had a ity of only 2 votes on joint ballot. If rely hold our own, therefore, in the ning counties, we shall have a majori- the Legislature. But we shall not be t with this. We look forward to the ion of a decided majority of Whigs to Legislature. As for poor Mr. Branch, ily him. Even the county of Edge- e, which never before refused to swal- ry dose prepared for it by the political s who have brought the party to the f death,—even that county has regard- n with evident nausea, and has but lped him down. See the returns.

ELECTION RETURNS.

y COUNTY.—Gen. Alfred Moye, Senate; J. reman and J. C. Gorham, Commons—all . Last Legislature, one Whig and two State of the Poll: Senate—Moye 343, M nson (not a candidate) 210, Alfred Forbes candidate) 24. Commons—J. L. Foreman John C. Gorham 611, Col. M. Moye 591, Spiers 587. For Governor—Dudley 637, h 275, W. N. Edwards 2, W. H. Haywood 1. herriff—Benjamin M Selby 989.

RCOMBE.—L. D. Wilson, Senate; Robert and Wm. S. Baker, Commons;—all Vans. ange. State of the Poll: For Senate, Wil- 31. Commons, Bryan 611, Baker 593, George For Governor, Branch 507, Dudley 165.— Whigs never before mustered more than 78 in Edgecombe, and the Vans not *less* than

. HALE: *Sir:* I sent a letter to you a days ago requesting you to announce me as a candidate in the 31st senatorial ct composed of the counties of Rich- d and Robeson.

ow I wish you to publish my with- al from the same.

Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER WATSON.

rry County.—We learn that the Van n candidates in Surry county have been elled by the popular opinion to come favor of a National Bank.

the article from the Register, in our s to the time of holding the elections, were some errors. The election does ke place in the counties of Granville, n, Nash and Franklin, until Friday d inst. and in Sampson until Friday the inst.

e Sheriffs who hold the Elections for rnor, *in the different Counties*, should rget, that the Constitution requires a of the return to be forwarded to Raleigh e Speaker of the Senate; and that the requires a duplicate of that return to be rded with it, both under seal addressed Secretary of State, and within 30 days the election; under penalty of $100, dictment for misdemeanor. See Re- Code.

ought.—We hear the most distressing nts from some parts of this and several boring counties, of the almost total ction of the crops by the long con- d dry and hot weather. In this town, ve had scarcely any rain during the of the last month, and none at all the 14th up to yesterday, when we had t shower. The sun during all this shining with most fervent heat, every looks parched. How much worse it be in some parts of Orange, Chat- and Moore counties, where, we learn, n has fallen since early in June, in places, and in others since early in The corn and cotton are totally de- in such places. We do not think, er, that corn will be scarce, though individual loss will be suffered.

Coroner's Inquest was held on Satur- st, on the body of —— McDiarmid, beson county, who was found dead a- miles south of this place. We un- nd that there was much diversity of n as to the cause of his death, whether ident or violence, but that a verdict of by violence, inflicted by some person wn, was finally rendered.

ther Inquest was held on the next on the body of a Mrs. Mosely. Ver- Died by visitation of God.

ne of the Van Buren papers assert that are one million of persons arrayed the government because they are olders and debtors to Banks. This is compliment to the integrity of the for it is nothing less than an asser- hat a man will sell his political opin- for the privilege of a debt at Bank, or he may own a few shares of Stock. ave not so poor an opinion of the peo- we have of those who make such a harge against them.

it seems to us that they rather over- themselves by such a broad assertion. re are one million of freemen opposed Administration because of its hostility ks, there cannot be many friends of ministration left; for the whole num- voters is less, we presume, than a and a half. So, according to their missions, we are likely soon to oust an-Jacks from their quarters.

Cotton Market.—We have been fa- with a letter from Liverpool of the ly, to a merchant in this town, which ses the opinion, that for the remainder year, no reasonable expectation can be indulged of a rise in the price of cotton. The sales for the three weeks ending the 29th June were 54,990, and for the 5 days following 16,000. The market very dull, on the 5th. Uplands range from 5¼ to 7¼d.

The imports into the Kingdom for the half year ending June 30th, amounted to 961,000 bales, against 790,000 last year. Increase 171,000. Increase of American 209,000.

The stock on hand is 464,000 against 374,000 bales last year.

The price of Turpentine was rather lower. Sales at 13*s.* per cwt. Tar, 100 bbls. at the high price of 18*s.* 6d. per bbl.

Judge Strange.—We see it stated in several of the Federal papers in our State, that this gentleman has resolved to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. We are authorized to say, that Judge Strange has no idea of resigning his seat in the Senate; and has authorized no one to make the assertion, that he intended to resign.

N. C. Journal.

The above is from the last North Carolina Journal; and as Judge Strange is reputed to be one of the owners of that paper, it is but fair to suppose that he not only authorized but penned the article. If so, we would respectfully suggest to him that it is a little beneath the dignity of his high station to apply the loco-foco slang of "Federal papers," to the Whig press of this State. The Editors of those papers are, without exception, so far as we know, as good Republicans as Mr. Strange professes to be. The term Federalist meant, while it had a meaning as applied to parties in this country, one who favored a strong Federal or General Government. Now we submit it to a candid public, whether Judge Strange and his party have not been laboring with all possible zeal, to strengthen the Federal Government, whilst the Whigs have been equally zealous in their efforts to bring it within proper bounds, by restraining its patronage, reducing its expenditures, and rebuking its bold assumptions of power. Who then is deserving of the epithet "Federal" more than Judge Strange and his party?

As to the report that Judge Strange was about to resign, it originated in the Newbern Spectator, which, we doubt not, will either give its authority, or acknowledge its error.

Gov. Branch, in a letter published in the last N. C. Journal, affirms that he is still a citizen of North Carolina. He then admits that he has a plantation in Florida, on which he occasionally resides in the Winter and Spring;" and that he permitted his name to be run in Florida as a candidate for the Convention. This is admitting all that the Whig papers have said of his residence. We have no doubt it might be shown, if it were worth while, that the Governor has a much greater interest in Florida than in North Carolina, and that he has spent more of his time there than here, for the last two years. But it is really useless to take any pains about the matter. He will be beaten so far that he will be at perfect liberty to consider himself "*ostracised.*"

A great Dinner was given to Mr. Webster in Fanueil Hall, Boston, on the 24th ult. in which not less than 1600 persons participated. Gov. Everett presided. Speeches were made, in answer to complimentary toasts, by Messrs. Webster, Prentiss of Miss., Ellsworth of Connecticut, Menefee of Kentucky, and several others. It is described as a great affair.

Our friend "Ned Saunders" has our best thanks for his generous legacy; but we must decline the insertion of his last will and testament. Some of the parties might not be so well pleased with *their* share of the "spoils."

Travelling Facilities.—The Richmond Compiler closes an article on the travel by the Inland Route with the following statements:—

On the inland route, as well as on the Portsmouth route, there is but little trouble attending the shifting of baggage. The passengers who go through from the Roanoke to Fredericksburg, or from Fredericksburg to the Roanoke, are now accompanied all the way by an agent of the three railroad companies, whose particular duty it is to relieve passengers from any trouble about their baggage. North of Fredericksburg too, all charge for porterage is saved as far as Baltimore.

Thus relieved from care about baggage, the traveller finds that the different railroads on the route, and the change from a railroad to a river steamboat, afford a pleasing variety rather than an annoyance.

The charge for transportation on this route is as follows:

From Garey's to Petersburg,	$3 00
Petersburg to Richmond,	1 75
Richmond to Fredericksburg,	4 00
Fredericksburg to Washington,	3 00
Washington to Baltimore,	2 50
	$14 25

The Hon. Jas. Graham, Member of Congress from the Rutherford District, in forwarding to the Editor of the Rutherford Gazette the Report from the Treasury Department showing the Expenditures for 1837 to be upwards of thirty-nine millions, makes the following remarks:—

SIR: I send you herewith for publication in your Paper, Document No. 448 shewing the most extravagant and enormous increase of the expenditures of the General Government. The people and taxpayers of our District and State have a right to know the rapid accumulation of burthens and contributions that are levied and imposed on them: while the large appropriations and high appointments of the Federal Government are bestowed upon other States and other people; but *not* upon North Carolina and her citizens. We have received but one Cabinet appointment, (and that for a few months only) since the foundation of this government,—we have had no citizen honored with the appointment of Foreign Minister in the last thirty-five or forty years; while every state (Old and New) adjoining or adjacent to us, has been *surfeited* with distinguished appointments and liberal emoluments from the Federal Government.

In the three principal Executive Offices in this City, and all under the immediate eye and control of the President; that is, in the State, Treasury, and War Departments, *there is not now one single native citizen of North Carolina employed*, while there are Irishmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen and other Foreigners, who are now in those offices and annually receiving high salaries out of the Public Treasury of the United States, as the *Official Register* called the Blue Book, recently published, clearly proves.

The Public Lands.—Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson of Maryland, made an able speech in Congress during the late session, on a resolution proposing to appropriate the Public Lands to purposes of Education in the several States and Territories. We find the following allusion to North Carolina in his speech:—

I have seen no report from North Carolina; and I deeply regret that there is not a feeling of reciprocity between the States and the National Government, to furnish each with all their reports and public proceedings; for, alike in State or the National Legislature, its members are embarrassed in their public deliberations, from a want of access to useful reports. But North Carolina must greatly require an improved system of education; for you will find in the Journals of this House, in the evidence in relation to the contested election from North Carolina, in the 1st session of the 22d Congress, that, out of one hundred and eleven voters who gave testimony, twenty eight had to make their marks; in other words, *one-third* could not write their names. And her voice has not been heard in this Hall or the other, claiming a portion of the public domain for the education of her ignorant children. A State which is the parent of Tennessee; a State in which Sir Walter Raleigh's emigrants first settled; a State which has the honor of standing proudly the first to declare, by a political State act, (to say nothing about her Mecklenburg convention,) her determination to be separated from the mother country; for, on the 12th April, 1776, the Congress of North Carolina "empowered their delegates to declare independence."*

If we were to form a general opinion of the condition of education in other States from like circumstances, we would conclude that Kentucky is but slightly in advance of North Carolina.

You will find recorded, in your journal of proceedings, a case almost as remarkable, in the first session of the succeeding Congress. That, in the evidence given in the contested election of Moore and Letcher, of one hundred and twelve names of witnesses which I counted, sixteen were marksmen, or about one-fifth, who could not write their names.

*In a work written by J. Seawell Jones, of North Carolina, which entitles him to the admiration of the country, and the lasting gratitude of his State, he has abundantly proven that his native State is entitled to the honor to which I have alluded; and since his excellent work has been published—his "Defence of the Revolutionary History of the State of North Carolina"—the distinction which he has claimed for her is fully corroborated, if additional proof than that which he adduces were necessary, by the researches of Mr. M. St. Clair Clarke, at Albany, and at other places, whilst compiling the American State Papers.

New Mail Routes.—In the Post Office Law passed at the late Session of Congress, we find the following new routes established in this State; and are happy to find among them two which were much needed here, viz: a direct route to Greensborough, and another through the northwestern part of this county to Raleigh, and back through Sampson county.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Ford creek, via Fishdam, Hancock's store, or Leather's cross roads, to Chapel Hill.

From Weldon to Halifax; thence to or near Enfield, Waynesborough, and South Washington, to Wilmington; thence to Charleston, S. Carolina.

From Lincolnton, via Hoylesville, Spring mills, and Erasmus, to Yorkville, South Carolina, and returning via Catawba creek.

From Waynesborough, via Whitefield mills and Jericho, to Strabane.

From Pickens court house, South Carolina, through Macon and Haywood counties, and down the Tuskegee river, by John B Love's and Scroop Fuloe's to Sevierville, Tenn.

From Falls post office to Catawba creek post office.

From Statesville to Mount Airy, Surry county.

From Middletown, Hyde county, to some point on the Chichamacomica banks, in said county.

From Hillsdale to Madison, on Dan river.

From Hillsborough, by Samuel N. Tate's store and Mount Willing, to Rock creek or Fogleman's post office.

From either Fair Bluff or Porter Swamp's offices to either Leesville or Lumberton.

From Charlotte, by Dred Boazman's to White Marsh office.

From Norwood's store, via Rocky river springs and Jacob Eford's, to Mount Comfort.

From Beatty's, on Black river, via Jas. Allen's, to J. R Corbett's.

From Carthage to Greensborough.

From Newcastle, by Brier creek, Mulberry gap, Laurel spring, and John Williams's in Ashe county, North Carolina, to the mouth of Wilson creek, Virginia.

From Pleasant garden by Turkey cove through Yancey county, N. C., to Elizabethtown, Tenn.

From Washington to Portsmouth and Ocracoke.

From Fayetteville, up the Cape Fear river, on the west side, to McNeill's ferry, Blalock's store, Raleigh, Johnson's store, Draughon's store, to Fayetteville.

From Raleigh to Gray Sill's.

From Hillsborough to Roxborough.

From Gaston, via Henderson, to Raleigh.

From Henderson to Williamsborough.

From Pittsborough to Chapel Hill.

From Seagle's store, via Peter Warlick's store, to Mull grove.

We were much amused at the following notice of the Van Buren nomination for Governor in this State. The vote of Edgecombe county, to begin with, must be consoling to the Mercury:—

"*North Carolina.*—The friends of the Independent Treasury in this State, we are rejoiced to see, have taken their ground on principle, in the selection of their candidate for Governor, and their choice is certainly fortunate. Between Governor DUDLEY and the Hon. JOHN BRANCH, we may conclude that the contest will fairly determine what the majority of the people of North Carolina think of the separation of Bank and State."—*Charleston Mercury.*

It required an effort on the part of Mr. Van Buren to speak favorably of the nomination of Mr. Branch for Governor of North Carolina. The fact that he was to be run as the Loco Foco candidate was known in Washington for more than a week past, but, until yesterday, the Globe was entirely silent on the subject. We learn that it has caused some trouble in Washington, and that Mr. Van Buren was warm, (a thing unusual for him) in his opposition to it. He has at last been quieted so far as to allow the Globe to announce, on the evening of his departure for the springs, an approval of the nomination in these words:—

"Mr. Branch has our good wishes. We merge all remembrance of personal collision with him in the earnest zeal we feel for the cause to which he has devoted himself, as the champion in North Carolina."

And further to show how important they consider Mr. Branch's accession, they frankly tell him they do not believe he can be elected and that thousands of Van Buren men will vote against him.

It was cruel in the Globe, considering the new position of Mr. Branch, to remind him of their former "personal collision," and cuttingly sarcastic to tell him they were willing to "merge all remembrance" of his former conduct in consideration of his support now. The language of the Globe was evidently as studied as it is significant, and is intended to remind Mr. Branch that as his present position is one of humiliation it must be also one of contrition.—*Balt. Chron.*

ATTENTION!

"DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS!!"

The "Standard" publishes with "much satisfaction" and 'from the *best* authority,' the declaration that "both the Senators, and all the Democratic Republican members of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, will support the election of Gov. Branch." If this assertion is made by these gentleman, through their political sponsor, for the purpose of controlling the votes of *their constituents*, we trust that its object will be signally defeated. We will have lost the spirit and essence of Republicanism, when we look to any set of men (even those assuming to themselves the high-sounding appellation of "*Democratic Republicans!*") for the forming of our opinions or the disposal of our votes. But we will assist in giving publicity to the statement of the Standard, which gives its Editor *so much* satisfaction. So, *hark ye, People of North Carolina, your "Democratic Republican Representatives" in Congress have willed that you should cast your votes for John Branch! See that you obey the wishes of your—SERVANTS!—Raleigh Register.*

Increased Facilities.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co. have opened 10 miles more of their road—making 49 now travelled over at this end of the line. The advantages of this route are constantly augmenting, and we are happy to perceive that they are so well understood and highly appreciated abroad. Although the road was prematurely opened the company do a good and an increasing business. So much so, that we know, they have sometimes been forced to decline bringing passengers from Charleston, because every seat had been taken in the stages.—A year or two more and this will no longer be the case.

Wilmington Advertiser.

More Mineral Wealth.—A lighter arrived from Fayetteville on the 25th instant, brought here to be shipped to New York sundry Boxes of *Lead* Ore and several pigs of lead, from the mines recently discovered in Davidson County. From the specimens we have seen, this lead is of very superior quality and we are pleased to learn that the mine is an extensive one and trust it will handsomely remunerate its enterprising discoverer and present owner, Roswell A. King, Esq. who also, it will be remembered, discovered the valuable Copper Mines from which quantities of ore are constantly being sent to this place for shipment.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The Philadelphia Advocate says that Governor RITNER's *grandfather, his father, his brother, and himself*, were ALL WEAVERS, *and good weavers too!* and the very circumstance of his raising himself by his own exertions from that humble occupation to the highest station in the Commonwealth, is the very best recommendation he can have.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Horrible ravages of Small Pox among the Indians.—The steamboat Antelope, of the American Fur Company, reached St. Louis July 18,—with a thousand packs chiefly of Buffalo robes; and more valuable furs are on their way in Mackinaw Boats. The St. Louis Republican says:—"The agent of the company reports that the small pox had ceased its ravages amongst the Indians higher up the Yellow Stone. The Assineboines are said to be extinct, and most of the Blackfeet have fallen victims. It was believed that more than 25,000 have died of the disease, and that it would not stop short of the Pacific ocean."

Miraculous Escapes.—It is said that Mr. Lovejoy, of Georgia, one of the passengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Pulaski, was also on board of the Home and the Wm. Gibbons—three of the most appalling situations of danger ever recorded.

DIED,

Departed this life, on the 25th April last, in the village of Quincy, Florida, Dr. JAMES M NIXON, formerly a member of the House of Commons from Duplin County, N. C.

At the residence of James T. De Jarnette, in Autauga county, Alabama, on the 30th June, Col. WILLIAM DISMUKES, formerly of Wadesborough, N. C., for many years a devoted member of the Episcopal Church.

In Mobile, on the 24th inst., RICHARD H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Attorney at Law, of the firm of Martin & Alexander, of that city. His death was occasioned by a fall from a window in the third story of his residence. It is supposed, that, overcome by the heat, he had fallen asleep while reclining in the window, and being suddenly aroused, and unconscious of his situation, was precipitated from this height. Mr. A. formerly represented the borough of Salisbury in our State Legislature, and removed a few years since to Alabama. Of unblemished character, and gentlemanly bearing, our friend had endeared himself to a numerous circle of acquaintance, and was just beginning to run a career of usefulness and distinction. His death will be deplored by a large family connection in N. C.—[*Communicated.*

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Mobile, resolutions strongly expressive of respect and affection for his memory were adopted.

In this vicinity, on Sunday last, Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, a workman on the Arsenal. He was a native of Scotland.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—August 1.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2¼ a $3
Corn,	80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	48
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 30, Waddill's boat Lady of the Lake, with Coffee, Dry Goods, &c. for Reeves & Co. and R. C. Rhodes, of the Interior; and C. T. Haigh, Nott & Starr, B. Beach, Geo. W. McDonald, E. J. Hale, C. P. Mallett, C. J. Orrell, J. Haddock, and Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, of this place.

DEPARTED, August 1, Lady of the Lake, with Cotton Yarn, Flour, Meal, Corn, and Cotton, for C. P. Mallett, Boulow & Co., Cook & Co., T. S. Lotterloh, Hart & Fuller, and C. J. Orrell.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, July 28, 1838.

Sir: The candidates for seats in the next Legislature for this Senatorial District and in the Commons of this County may be considered as fixed upon. For the Senate, you know the Whigs some months ago announced General Dockery. In the Commons, George Thomas and Duncan McLaurin, Esqs., both Whigs, without opposition.—The Administration party were so tardy in bringing forward a candidate, that we began to conclude they had lost their "relish for the fight;" but in this we were a little mistaken, for however hopeless their prospects, they appear to be determined to struggle to the last. Walter F. Leak, Esq. has been selected as their candidate, and from the specimen of wordy warfare which he waged at the lower musters for the last three days, one would suppose he was extremely anxious to make his election *sure*, notwithstanding the apparent difficulty of getting him into the field, as set forth in his correspondence with those who are said to have been instrumental mainly in placing his name before the public. If you, sir, had unexpectedly heard the gentleman, you would have imagined he was canvassing for a seat in *Congress*. Not one word in relation to State policy;—the Federal Government and Federal politics altogether;—and yet he is a great stickler for State rights. He told us that he was *once* in favor of the U. S. Bank. He is now for the Sub-Treasury, and he has no objection to the establishment of another Bank by the General Government, provided the Government shall have nothing to do with it. He is for a mixed currency of gold and silver and paper, and said "no man but a fool ever thought of having an exclusive hard money currency." He told us—what would you think?—that he preferred Judge White for the Presidency, and would have been aiding the now much abused Whigs, by his vote to elevate him, had he not discovered that he could not be elected. Mr. Van Buren was not his choice. He abused Mr. Clay without measure, and read copious extracts from Prentice's Life of Clay, (as I understood) to shew that Mr. Clay was at one time opposed to a United States Bank, as if all the whole country did not know that Mr. Clay, with Mr. Madison and others, were once opposed to a United States Bank, and that they, with many of the first men in this nation, were not only convinced of its constitutionality but of its direct utility and expediency. Where was Mr. Calhoun at that time on the subject?

He charged Mr. Clay with being, in his opinion, an abolitionist;—and would you believe it?—he actually admitted that he believed Mr. Van Buren to be an abolitionist at heart and in principle!!!

Now, I think the Whigs have something to console them in the political aspirations of Mr. Leak, for besides his being a very clever gentleman, he possesses talents of a very superior order to those *generally* tendered by the party he is now taking sides with, to their fellow citizens. And surely some of his principles are so nearly allied to our own, that a more objectionable candidate might have been selected; and in case of defeat (of which I assure you there is now no probability,) we would have a Whig on some points. In the course of the debates between Gen. D. and Mr. L. some facts were elicited which were really amusing, and they are quite in accordance with the movements of the party. They always do their electioneering in the name of the People. If one of their candidates are to be brought forward, there must be some unusual pomp and circumstance attending it, which is attributed to the people. It appears that Mr. Leak had been solicited by some of his friends from Robeson, by letter, to become a candidate. That he had not made up his mind to do so until the July County Court in this County, which commenced on Monday the 16th instant;—that he was then solicited by his friends in this County and perhaps before, and on Tuesday the 17th, he gave his consent to serve if elected;—that the information was conveyed from Rockingham on that or the succeeding day to different parts of the County;—that eight respectable gentlemen, his personal and political friends, addressed him a letter on the 20th, which was Friday following, requesting amongst other things that he will consent to serve if elected. To this letter Mr. Leak replies, and that reply these eight friends come to the conclusion "to publish upon their own responsibility," and send abroad through the district;—that these friends send off the letter to Cheraw, to be published by the editor of the Gazette in extra form, and Mr. Leak follows it post haste to see that the printing shall be well executed. This letter then goes through the district with the imposing influence of the names of the eight respectable gentlemen to whom it is addressed, good democrats and true; and the inference is, that in some parts of the district the Van Buren party look upon Mr. Leak as a Whig, for it was generally understood during the late Presidential canvass, that Mr. L. was in favor of Judge White; and so much was it spoken of, that some of the persons who are understood to have solicited Mr. Leak in Robeson to become a candidate, are reputed to have said publicly that the Van Buren party had no confidence in him, Mr. L. The influence of the eight gentlemen will shew to which party he belongs.

A VOTER.

A CARD.

MR. THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

COFFEE.

40 BAGS Rio COFFEE, now landing from boat Lady of the Lake. For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 31, 1838 4 3w

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol. of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Notice.

THE undersigned has taken charge of the Pole Boats Glasgow, Seawell, Lady of the Lake and Union, which he intends running between Fayetteville and Wilmington, during the low waters of the Fall Season. The Boats will be kept in complete order. Every attention and exertion will be paid to getting up goods shipped by his Boats. The published rates of Doyle O'Hanlon of 1837 will be charged, when no contracts are made.

He will incur no risks for any unforeseen accidents, but will make good any damages caused from neglect.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

July 31, 1838. 4-4w

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified can obtain a desirable situation at the GROVE ACADEMY in Duplin County. For further particulars address Isaac B. Kelly, Postmaster, Kenansville, N. C., Secretary of the Board of Trustees. None but those that are qualified need make application.

Kenansville, July 28, 1838. 4-1w

Proposals for Piles.

THE undersigned, or *in his absence* Hinton James, Esq., will receive until the 10th of September next, proposals for delivering at the jettees below Wilmington, 3,000 PILES, varying in length from twenty to forty feet. The Piles to be of pine timber and squared on two opposite sides, so that the distance from face to face shall be twelve inches. The delivery to commence by the first of October next.

ALEX. J. SWIFT,

Capt. U. S. Engineers.

Wilmington, July 26, 1838. 4 t1S

Proposals for Stone.

THE undersigned, or in his absence Hinton James, Esq, will receive until the 15th of September next, proposals for delivering on board of lighters, in the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below the town of Wilmington, 200,000 perches of such stone as would be considered the refuse of quarries. The stone to be heavy and durable, and no stone to weigh less than six lbs.

Also, at the same place, 1,100 blocks of heavy and durable stone, the length of each block to be about eight feet six inches, and its breadth and depth to vary from sixteen to eighteen inches.

Also, 1000 tons of heavy and durable stone, to be delivered at the wharf at Fort Caswell, 500 tons of which to be in blocks weighing not less than one ton each, and the remaining 500 to be composed of stones weighing not less than fifty pounds each.

The delivery of all the above lots of stone to commence by the first of November next.

ALEX J. SWIFT,

Capt. U. S. Engineers.

Wilmington, July 26, 1838. 4-t1S

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1838.

D. McLaurin, Adm'r of Thorogood Pate, vs. Obedience Gibson. } Original Attachment.—Samuel Goodwin and Nathaniel Gibson summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Obedience Gibson, the Defendant in this case, is not a resident of this County in which the attachment was issued: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, for the said Obedience Gibson to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, and shew cause why Judgment should not be entered up; otherwise the property held as aforesaid, under the aforesaid Attachment, will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Superior Court of Law, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

[4] WILLIAM B. COLE, *C. S. C.*

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant, and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.

The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.

Composition—all of suitable age.

The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.

R. W. BAILEY.

Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

COTILLION PARTY.

MONSIEUR BOISSIEUX respectfully announces to his Scholars, and the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that his FIRST PRACTICING COTILLION PARTY will take place on Saturday the 21st instant, and will continue for the four Saturdays following, to which Parents are respectfully invited, and the ladies who may wish to join in the delightful amusement, will confer a favor upon Mr. Boissieux by attending it without any particular invitation. Gentlemen, not Scholars, will be admitted by paying One Dollar for a ticket, to be had from Mons. B., who will sell but few of them, as no tickets are to be had at the door, nor money received.—Gentlemen who intend to accompany ladies will do well to procure a ticket before.

July 17, 1838. 2-eow3w:

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

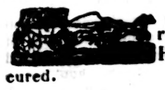
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c ; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,
A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE land lying on the North side of Deep River, in Chatham County, belonging to the heirs of the late Cornelius Tyson, about two miles above the Gulf, containing about four hundred acres, of which about 175 is cleared;—75 or 80 acres is low ground. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. On the premises there is a good two story frame Dwelling House:—The other buildings are common. This land is offered at public or private sale. The heirs living in the State of Mississippi, have authorised the Subscriber to have it advertised. One of the heirs will be in this Autumn, when the price and conditions of sale will be made known This land can be shown by Mr. Joseph Palmer, who lives near the premises, who is well acquainted with it.

N. MACLERAN.

Tyson's P. O , July 14 1838 2tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

(In Equity.)

Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John McColl, and others.

100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.

50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.

A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.

Timber privileges on one hundred acres.

A Mill-seat on the Horse-pen Branch.

Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.

TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Sale postponed.

THE above Sale is postponed until Monday, 6th August, 1838.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M. E.*

Fayetteville, July 3.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES. DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market. at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age aants of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County — He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 30, 1837. H. LEETE.
63tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

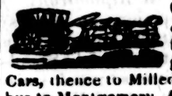
NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 tf.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January. 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co , and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

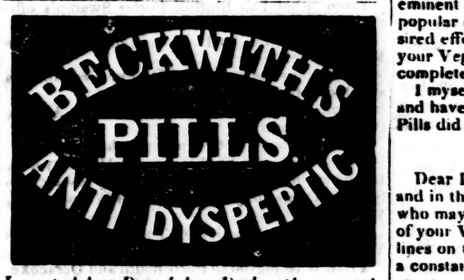
G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9. 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c , which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837

Dear Sir —I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va., Nov. 8 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N C April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him for sale or forwarded with the utmost despatch, and the most ordinary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, York & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn Fayetteville.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomaston Lime, 50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

May 28, 1838 JOHN HUSKE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Bulwer's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Emilia Wyndham; Young Wife; Graham's Lecturer; Home Influence; Never Despair; American Almanac; Rose Bud; Life of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Mary Howitt's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Countess; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of other Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Planters, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, to be of which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this State. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTIN.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, the Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838. 74tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 38tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, much used, hung on Sea Springs, and low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and supposed slave, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailor.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired by its own limitation. E. W. WILKINGS is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late concern.

E. W WILKINGS,
R C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

New Books.

FUSK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Bunger's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Burr; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Book, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, or Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinarian; Uncle Horace, by Mrs S C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Collett's Free and Easy Song Book; Anthon's Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Historical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Harold; Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Ministure Lecon; American Speaker; Josephus; Young Man's Folio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office.